
IMPLEMENTING THE GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT

On September 30, 1997, the Department of the Interior published its first strategic plan under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). GPRA requires all Federal agencies to develop strategic plans with measurable goals and objectives linked to their budgets. Through their annual performance plan and budget justifications, Federal agencies must now tell the American taxpayers what they will be getting for their money each year.

Overview of Interior's Plans

Interior's strategic plan covers the period from 1997 through 2002. The plan provides employees and managers with clear goals and strategies to help meet the Department's mission and fulfill Interior's commitments to the American people.

Interior's strategic plan has two parts: (1) the individual bureau strategic plans, and (2) a Departmental Overview. Interior's eight Bureaus developed comprehensive strategic plans that are focused on their discrete missions and functions. The bureau plans address the major programs within the Department. The overview provides linkage to the individual bureau plans through a departmental mission statement, a summary of goals, a description of cross-cutting initiatives, a strategy for accomplishing goals, and a description of the critical role of departmental support offices in fulfilling the mission. Taken together, the bureau plans and the overview comprise Interior's strategic plan and fulfill the Department's responsibility under the GPRA of 1993 to develop a comprehensive, agency-wide strategic plan. The overview and the bureau strategic plans will be revised at least every three years.

Interior developed its strategic plan through a process of coordination and consultation within the Department, with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Tribes, and with a variety of stakeholders and customers. As required by the Act, Interior consulted with Congress in the development of all of the bureau plans, as well as the Departmental Overview.

Strategic planning under GPRA will be a dynamic process that will evolve as agencies learn from experience, adopt best practices from other agencies, and adapt their plans to reflect changing needs and circumstances. The next steps in the planning process will involve engaging partner agencies whose plans and goals are likely to overlap with Interior. Where opportunities exist for further coordination and greater efficiencies across agency boundaries, the Department will work to develop integrated goals and performance measures.

The FY 1999 budget request is a significant milestone in the implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act. 1999 will be the first budget year for which agencies will submit annual performance plans along with their budget requests. The Department of the Interior's Annual Performance Plan consists of (1) a section for agency-wide management goals, goals for ecosystem initiatives, and goals for other programs not contained in the bureau plans, and, (2) sections for each of Interior's Bureaus. This format is consistent with the structure of Interior's budget request and was designed to meet the needs of congressional committees and stakeholders interested in Interior's programs.

Linking Plans, Budget, and Reporting

The strategic plan includes specific goals and performance measures that are tied to annual budgets. Several key documents are linked to and complement the Department's strategic plan. These documents include the annual budget requests to OMB and Congress, annual performance plans, and performance reports.

Annual Budget Request

Each year, the Department submits a budget request to the Congress. The Department's budget request identifies the programs, activities, and resources necessary to implement the strategic plan and the annual performance plan. Beginning in FY 1999, linkages are shown between funding requests and expected annual performance.

Annual Performance Plans

The annual performance plan and the 1999 budget request have been directly linked in full compliance with existing guidance on the Results Act. The linkage between performance goals and measures and budget activities is achieved through crosswork tables presented as part of the annual plan and budget submission. The general goals in the strategic plan provide a framework for the annual performance plan. The annual performance plan includes objective, quantifiable, and measurable annual performance goals to be achieved in a given fiscal year in furtherance of the general goals that are in the strategic plan. The annual performance plan also includes performance indicators to be used in measuring or assessing the relevant outputs, service levels, and outcomes related to the performance goals.

Performance Reports

Within six months after the close of each fiscal year, Interior will submit to the President and the Congress a report on program performance for the fiscal year that has just closed. This annual performance report will review the Department's success in achieving the performance goals for the fiscal year being reported. Where the

annual performance goals have been achieved, the underlying assumptions and strategies will be examined to ensure that goals and associated performance measures have continued applicability. If any of the performance goals are not met, the Bureau will conduct an analysis of why the goals were not met and describe the actions necessary to meet the goals in the future.

Interior's Commitments to the American People

Interior's strategic plan includes ten overarching commitments that guided the development of the individual bureau strategic plans and performance goals. These commitments encompass the Department's major programs and key statutory requirements. They also create a unifying framework for the various missions and programs of Interior's Bureaus. Specific information about bureau goals and objectives is included in the individual bureau strategic plans.

The following descriptions outline the Department's ten commitments and include tables showing representative bureau goals under each commitment. The tables include both the five year strategic goals and the FY 1999 performance goals.

1. We will restore and maintain the health of our lands, waters, and renewable resources.

The 1999 budget focuses on several key ecosystem restoration efforts. The Everglades restoration continues in FY 1999 at \$144.2 million, a \$7.7 million increase over 1998. Man-made changes to water flows have had deleterious effects on both the environment and commercial interests in the region. The Department's request also includes \$68.1 million to continue implementing the Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest, which allows for sustainable timber production while fully protecting criti-

cal fish and wildlife. An increase of \$6.8 million is included in the BLM budget to begin implementation of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Plan as a strategy for improving the health and economic vitality of eastside Federal lands. The BOR request includes \$143.3 million for the California Bay-Delta Ecosystem Restoration program, an increase of \$58.3 million over 1998. The Bay-Delta, critical to California's economy, provides water to two-thirds of all homes and businesses in the State and irrigates more than four million acres of farmland.

Representative Bureau Goals for Commitment 1:

<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Five-Year Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Annual Performance Goal</i>
DOI	South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Goal: Water quantities, timing, and distribution in natural areas and into coastal water more closely replicate predrainage hydro patterns. The region's water management system will contain sufficient storage to maintain existing services for urban and agricultural water supplies and flood control.	The Comprehensive Plan required by the Water Resource Development Act will be submitted to Congress by July 1, 1999.
FWS	By 2002, 28.4 million acres of wetlands and 3,250 miles of riparian habitats are protected, restored, or enhanced.	By September 30, 1999, 19.6 million acres of wetlands and riparian habitats will be protected, 110,900 acres will be restored, and 1.3 million acres will be enhanced on National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries in accordance with approved management plans.
BLM	Restore and maintain riparian areas and priority watersheds. Focus initial restoration efforts within riparian areas and high priority watersheds including those identified as "key" watersheds in the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan and the Interior Columbia Basin. Give priority to areas at risk. Monitor these areas regularly to assure that health is maintained, and, beginning in 1998, report on progress annually.	In 1999, the BLM will: — treat 1,600 miles of riparian (flowing water) and 8,000 acres of wetlands (standing water) to achieve standards, and — continue on-the-ground restoration of priority watershed projects in Northwest Forest Plan area, and — initiate on-the-ground restoration projects in the Interior Columbia Basin.

2. We will preserve our Nation's natural and cultural heritage for future generations.

The 1999 budget includes significant funding to preserve our natural and cultural heritage. First, a new \$50.0 million Millennium Fund to save America's Treasures is proposed that would provide funding to States, Tribes, and Federal agencies to preserve the Nation's irreplaceable heritage, including historic buildings, sites, objects,

cultural artifacts, and other intellectual expressions. A \$69.0 million increase is included for park maintenance programs, a portion of which will contribute to preserving cultural resources and protecting natural resources for the enjoyment of future generations. A total of \$15.4 million is also included to preserve historic structures located at the Nation's historically black colleges and universities.

Representative Bureau Goals for Commitment 2:

<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Five-Year Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Annual Performance Goal</i>
NPS	By 2002, 50% of the historic structures on the 1998 List of Classified Structures (LCS) are in good condition.	By September 30, 1999, 10,971 of the 23,000 LCS structures are in good condition (47.7%)
BLM	Improve BLM's ability to assess, evaluate, and protect natural and cultural resources on a landscape or ecosystem basis. Working with interested parties, by 2002 develop and implement a common ecosystem-based classification system for rare, vulnerable, and representative habitats.	Working with cooperating Federal and state natural resource agencies and non-governmental organizations, in 1999 BLM will test the landscape-based classification system in at least one pilot State.
NPS	By 2002, 50% of the recorded archeological sites are in good condition.	By September 30, 1999, 47% of the recorded archeological sites on the 1997 Archeological Sites Management Information System are in good condition.

3. We will provide recreational opportunities for the public to enjoy natural and cultural resources.

The 1999 request includes \$213.6 million to purchase lands for parks, refuges, and public lands. In addition to serving important habitat objectives, these additional acres will provide diverse recreational opportunities to

the more than 379 million visitors to the Nation's parks, refuges, and public lands. In addition, the budget provides funds to encourage States and local communities to preserve lands and open space and water resources for recreational enjoyment. For example, an increase of \$3.0 million in the Park Service's Rivers and Trails program will target recreational needs of urban areas.

Representative Bureau Goals for Commitment 3:

<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Five-Year Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Annual Performance Goal</i>
NPS	By 2002, 80% of park visitors are satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services, and recreational opportunities.	By September 30, 1999, maintain 77% of park visitors satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services, and recreational opportunities.
NPS	By 2002, 1,100 additional miles of trails, 1,200 additional miles of protected river corridors, and 35,000 additional acres of parks and open space, from 1997 totals, are conserved with NPS partnership assistance.	By September 30, 1999, an additional 220 miles of trails, an additional 240 miles of protected river corridors, and an additional 7,000 acres of parks and open space, over the 1998 totals, are conserved with NPS partnership assistance.
NPS	By 2002, the 40,000 recreational properties, as of 1997, assisted by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act, and Federal Lands to Parks programs are protected and remain available for public recreation.	By September 30, 1999, no net loss has occurred to recreational properties assisted by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and the Federal Lands to Parks Program.
NPS	By 2002, increase by 20%, over the 1997 level, the amount of receipts from park entrance, recreation, and other fees.	By September 30, 1999, increase the amount of receipts collected from park entrance, recreation, and other fees by 14%, over the 1997 levels. (The amount of fees available to parks without further appropriation will increase by 250%).
BLM	Provide easy access to outdoor recreation information for the public lands. By 2001, the BLM will cooperate with other Federal agencies to develop an electronic access system for recreation use permits, reservations, and other information.	Working with its interagency partners, in 1999 BLM will evaluate the results of the pilot interagency information system deployed in 1998.

4. We will provide for appropriate commercial use and development of federally managed natural resources in an environmentally sound manner.

The 1999 budget includes a number of requests that are intended to help meet this commitment. For example, the MMS request includes an increase of \$7.5 million to enhance its ability to ensure the continued safe and environmentally sound development of the Gulf of Mexico's oil and gas resources in the face of a resurgence of leasing activity in the Gulf of Mexico. The BLM request includes an increase of \$3.5 million for rangeland man-

agement improvements to implement recommendations contained in standards and guidelines promulgated by the Resource Advisory Councils, including adjustments to grazing prescriptions and land treatments as well as for integrated weed management. Implementation of the Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest, as discussed under commitment number one, also contributes to the accomplishment of this commitment. The BOR budget includes a total of \$273.2 million for Facility Operations and Facility Maintenance and Rehabilitation, an increase of \$7.2 million.

Representative Bureau Goals for Commitment 4:

<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Five-Year Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Annual Performance Goal</i>
DOI	Northwest Forest Goal: Offer 213.5 million board feet (mmbf) of timber for sale annually from BLM-managed lands in western Oregon (211 mmbf) and Northern California (2.5 mmbf). The timber harvest will be conducted under the standards and guidelines outlined in the Forest Plan. The timber operations will be conducted with full participation by FWS and NMFS. The FWS will also support the sale of approximately 90 mmbf of timber annually from USFS-managed lands.	In 1999, BLM will offer 213.5 mmbf of timber for sale under the standards and guidelines outlined in the Forest Plan. In 1999, FWS, NMFS, BLM, and USGS will continue the streamlined ESA section 7 consultation process to review timber sales in 60 days or less instead of the 135 days allowed by regulation.
BOR	Improve water resources project management decision making for more effective management of competing demands for water.	In 1999, the Bureau of Reclamation plans to complete evaluations of current practices on at least one project in each area office (26 offices) with the goal of finding ways to more effectively manage competing demands for water.
MMS	Provide for mineral development on the OCS. — By 2002, show an increase in the annual number of leases on which exploratory wells are drilled above the 1992-1996 average level of 250 leases. — By 2002, show an increase in annual OCS production above the 1996 level of 429 million barrels of oil, 5.0 trillion cubic feet of gas, 2.1 million long tons of sulphur, and 0.81 million cubic yards of sand and gravel.	1999 goals: — Exploratory wells drilled on 265 leases. — OCS production goals: 591 million barrels of oil, 4.9 trillion cubic feet of gas, 2.2 million long tons of sulphur, and 22.7 million cubic yards of sand and gravel.

5. We will encourage the preservation of diverse plant and animal species and protect habitat critical to their survival.

The preservation of diverse plant and animal species is an important focus area of the 1999 budget. The Department is requesting an increase of over \$100 million in 1999 to protect species, improve habitat, and offer wildlife related opportunities to the public. Included is a \$38.8 million increase in FWS for a more effective implementa-

tion of the Endangered Species Act as the Administration moves forward with its reforms; a \$1.0 million increase in BIA to strengthen tribal implementation of the ESA; a \$15.0 million increase for the National Wildlife Refuge System operations; a \$8.8 million increase to improve fisheries flows and passages; an \$13.9 million increase for BLM landscape projects; a \$14.4 million increase for prescribed fire; and an \$11.0 million increase for species related research.

Representative Bureau Goals for Commitment 5:

<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Five-Year Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Annual Performance Goal</i>
FWS	By 2002, 20 threatened and endangered species have been recovered and delisted under the Endangered Species Act.	By September 30, 1999, FWS will recover and develop final delisting packages for 5 endangered species.
FWS	By 2002, 40% of endangered and threatened species populations are stabilized or improved.	By September 30, 1999, FWS will improve the population status of 60% of the species to the stable or improved category. (Additional funds included in the Species and Habitat initiative will allow a higher level of achievement than originally anticipated.)
FWS	By 2002, 27 million acres of habitats for endangered and threatened species, and species of concern, are included in Habitat Conservation Plans through the implementation of Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act.	By September 30, 1999, FWS will increase by 100% the number of acres of habitat included in Habitat Conservation Plans over the 1996 level.
NPS	By 2002, 25% of the 1997 identified park populations of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands requiring NPS recovery actions have an improved status, and an additional 25% have stable populations.	By September 30, 1999, following finalization of baseline in 1998, set target that 10% of the 1997 baseline identified park populations of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands requiring NPS recovery actions have an improved status, and an additional 15% have stable populations.

6. We will work to transfer Federal program operations to tribal governments through Indian self-determination and self-governance agreements.

Promoting Indian self-determination is a guiding principle of the Federal government's policies concerning Native Americans. The proposed 1999 budget supports this policy by providing funds to facilitate tribal administration of Indian programs. In 1999, an increase of \$4.0 million is provided for contract support for ongoing

contracts, and \$5.0 million for new and expanded contracts, and a \$4.5 million increase is requested for administrative cost grants, which cover the indirect costs associated with the transfer of additional schools from BIA to tribal operation. Other bureaus in the Department are requesting increases for projects that will support this commitment, such as the Bureau of Reclamation's request for a nearly \$1.0 million increase for programs benefiting Western tribes.

Representative Bureau Goals for Commitment 6:

<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Five-Year Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Annual Performance Goal</i>
BIA	By 2003, the BIA will identify, set benchmarks, and improve the timeliness and quality of its support services to tribal governments.	1999 goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none">— In 1999 the BIA will conduct a customer service survey to measure efficiency, timeliness, and overall quality of BIA services.— In 1999 the BIA will benchmark the time required for review and approval of tribal organic documents that require Secretarial approval and improve timeliness by 10%.— In 1999 the BIA will establish tribal constituent review panels at the field level.
BIA	The BIA will increase the level of tribal contracting or compacting by reducing the barriers and impediments to contracting.	1999 goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Increase the level of tribal contracting or compacting by 3%.— Increase contract support funding by 8%.— Increase the number of tribally-operated schools by 5%.
BOR	Implement Reclamation's government-to-government plan to develop effective relationships with Tribes in 17 Western States and develop protocols or enter into memoranda of agreements for Reclamation-tribal interaction.	For 1999, complete 26 protocols with Tribes.

7. We will protect and conserve the trust resources of American Indians and Alaskan Native Tribes and work with these Tribes to enhance education, economic opportunities, and the quality of life for their members.

In 1999, the Federal government will be responsible for managing 56 million acres of trust lands and billions in trust funds for tribes, educating 53,000 Indian children, and operating numerous other programs that strive to

improve the quality of life and economic vitality on Indian reservations. The 1999 budget request provides increases to help ensure that the Federal government meets its trust responsibility and funds the highest priority needs. These increases include: \$25.0 million for a law enforcement in Indian country initiative; \$32.2 million for education operations; \$32.2 million for education construction; and \$10.0 million to initiate a land consolidation pilot program.

Representative Bureau Goals for Commitment 7:

<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Five-Year Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Annual Performance Goal</i>
BIA	To provide safe and functional facilities for clients.	1999 goals: — Build the next three schools on the Priority List (Seba Dalkai Boarding School in Arizona, Sac and Fox School in Iowa, and Pyramid Lake High School in Nevada), putting BIA on track to complete funding for construction of all schools on the Replacement School Priority List by 2001. — Prevent further growth in the education facilities improvement and repair backlog.
BIA	By 2002, BIA-funded elementary and secondary schools will decrease the student dropout rate and increase student attendance, student academic performance, native language program availability, and accreditation rates.	1999 goals: — Increase the number of students who stay in school by 1%. — Increase the number of students who attend school on a daily basis by 1%. — Increase the number of accredited schools by 0.5%.
BIA	By 2002, increase the clearance rate of criminal investigations that identify offenders by 10%.	1999 goals: — Increase the number of law enforcement officers by 25%. — Increase the number of qualified law enforcement personnel trained by the Indian Police Academy by 250%.

8. We will advance scientific research and monitoring to improve our understanding of the interaction of natural and human systems and to reduce the impacts of hazards caused by natural processes and human actions.

Funding for hazards work is proposed at \$125.1 million in 1999 and includes geological hazards research and delivery of earth science information to affected users. The USGS budget also includes a \$16.5 million increase in support of the Vice President's Clean Water and Water-

shed Restoration Initiative. Funding will be used to address pollution control issues on Federal lands, investigate non-point source pollution, characterize contaminants in Western reservoirs, and to make information available on the Internet. As a part of this initiative, for example, the USGS National Water Quality Assessment Program (NAWQA) includes a \$6.0 million increase to continue its investigations of water quality in surface and ground waters. Funding for biological research includes continuance of base funding for contaminants research.

Representative Bureau Goals for Commitment 8:

<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Five-Year Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Annual Performance Goal</i>
USGS	By 2000, the National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program will complete the first national-scope, water-quality assessment report for high-level Federal agency officials and the Congress that is based on consistent and comparable information collected from 20 of the most important river basins and aquifers in the Nation.	Develop plan for synthesis of information from the first 20 study units and begin synthesis.
USGS	By 1999, an infrastructure, including facilities, workstations, data manipulation hardware and software, communications networks, and operating procedures will be in place to support a wide range of innovative and integrated applications of classified data and information for civil programs.	Implement a 24-hour per day capability in the Advanced Systems Center to provide real-time hazards detection and threat warning. Targets required to support full 24-hour operational capability are to be established in cooperation with the Civil Applications Committee and the Department of Defense during 1998.
USGS	By 2004, the Biological Research and Monitoring Program will identify whether endocrine disrupting synthetic compounds and other toxic compounds in the environment have the potential for adversely affecting wild populations of major groups of terrestrial and aquatic animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Provide tools to detect effects of endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs) in fish and wildlife populations and evaluations of these effects in selected ecosystems. — Provide information on the effects of toxic contaminants on terrestrial and aquatic resources.

9. We will provide useful scientific information for sound resource decisionmaking.

In 1999, USGS, the Department's science agency, will contribute research in support of the Department's overall effort to protect species and habitat. The 1999 request includes \$11.0 million for these efforts. Biological research will focus on providing research to Federal land managers in their efforts to restore the habitat of critical

ecosystems. Geographic research will target geographic areas that have unique characteristics that are at risk due to habitat loss or degradation. The USGS mapping budget also supports this commitment through the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. Furthermore, the USGS budget includes an increase of \$15.0 million for the disaster information network to provide hazards information to a wide array of Federal, State, local, and private users.

Representative Bureau Goals for Commitment 9:

<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Five-Year Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Annual Performance Goal</i>
USGS	By 2000, the Earthquake Program will integrate national, regional, and local seismic monitoring networks operated with Federal support into a cooperative National Seismic System; information on potentially damaging and felt earthquakes will be reported within 10 to 15 minutes of their occurrence through the National Earthquake Information Center and existing regional centers. By 2003, the Program, in partnership with the State of California, academia, and the private sector will demonstrate in the Los Angeles and San Francisco metropolitan regions prototypical urban monitoring systems that distribute information about strong ground shaking tens of seconds after an earthquake occurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Increase timeliness and reliability of earthquake information that is provided to emergency response agencies and to the public for seismic activity in the U.S. by integrating national, regional, and local seismic networks. — Complete an implementation plan for a prototype system to rapidly disseminate strong ground-shaking information.
USGS	By 2005, the Biological Research and Monitoring Program will provide information needed to assess the status or restore the ecological function of degraded ecosystems given highest priority by resource management agencies, such as coastal and interior wetlands, Great Lakes fisheries and habitats, Chesapeake Bay living resources, interior grasslands, and riverine, stream, and riparian habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Provide information needed to restore critical coastal and interior wetlands and aquatic ecosystems. — Provide information needed to restore selected terrestrial ecosystems.
USGS	Reduce the loss of life and property from natural hazards.	In 1999, USGS, in partnership with other Federal natural hazards information providers, will develop an integrated disaster information network to improve mitigation and preparedness for natural disasters.
USGS	The National Mapping Program through the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) will reduce duplicative effort at all levels of government and leverage maximum benefits from limited resources for geospatial data collection and maintenance.	Increase number of Federal FGDC-compliant clearinghouse server nodes (data stored on a distinct server) to 30. Increase number of non-Federal (State & local govt.) FGDC-compliant clearinghouse server nodes to 55.

10. We will apply laws and regulations fairly and effectively, placing priority on compliance and enforcement, prevention, and problem-solving, and we will protect public health and safety.

The 1999 request includes a major initiative to ensure safe visits for the 379 million annual visitors to national parks, refuges, fish hatcheries, and public lands. The 1999 budget includes \$849 million to address ongoing maintenance and critical health and safety needs in maintenance

and construction, as well as for ongoing natural, cultural and resource protection projects. 1999 will be the first year of a five year program to tackle the Department's most pressing maintenance and construction needs. OSM's Regulation and Technology program also supports this commitment. OSM works closely with States and Tribes to ensure that coal mines are operated in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining.

Representative Bureau Goals for Commitment 10:

<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Five-Year Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Annual Performance Goal</i>
BOR	Correct deficiencies at 23 identified dams. Structural modification will be considered complete once construction activities have been completed to the extent that the intended risk reduction has been achieved for continued reservoir operations.	By the end of 1999, complete correction of deficiencies at 9 dams (4 scheduled in 1998 and 5 scheduled for 1999).
NPS	By 2002, reduce the visitor safety incident rate by 10% from the NPS 5-year (1992-96) average.	By September 30, 1999, reduce the visitor safety incident rate by 6% from the NPS 5-year (1992-96) average.
MMS	Improve reporters' compliance with lease terms, rules, regulations, and laws. Through 2002, maintain or increase percentage of royalty and production reports submitted by reporters without fatal errors (current rate is 97%). By 2002, achieve a Compliance Index (actual voluntary royalty payments divided by expected royalty payments) of .98.	1999 goal: 98% of royalty and production reports submitted by reporters without fatal errors. The 1999 goal for the Compliance Index is .975.
OSM	Maintain a 90+% AML reclamation fee compliance rate through the year 2002 by measuring: — Percentage of permits reporting (OSM-1's returned) compared to number of permits mailed (OSM-1's mailed); and — Percent of audited tons reported (accurately reported tons identified in audits divided by total tons audited).	Maintain a 90+% AML reclamation fee compliance rate as measured by: — Percent of permits reporting (OSM-1's returned) compared to number of permits mailed (OSM-1's mailed). — Percent of audited tons reported (accurately reported tons identified in audits divided by total tons audited).